

## 2-9-2025 TRANSCRIPT to lm ai podcast review of topic GEOPOLITICS, NURTURING AND ETHICS

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### Summary

This podcast episode of "Lennium Maria Deep Dive" explores the intricate relationships between intelligence, ethics, and play through a variety of sources. The discussion begins by examining "psychop fraud" and ethical therapy, emphasizing the importance of empowering individuals with knowledge to navigate their environment and achieve "net creativity"—positive change through ethical and intelligent choices. It transitions to the significance of "original play" in childhood development, advocating for unstructured playtime to foster curiosity, resilience, and learning. Finally, the hosts address the complexities of global power dynamics, touching on the influence of global elites, consumer culture, and the need for critical awareness to challenge existing systems and promote a more sustainable and equitable world.

Welcome to the Lennium Maria Deep Dive podcast show. We're going to be diving into some really fascinating stuff today. We're talking intelligence. We're talking ethics and play. We got sources from psychology, philosophy, even history, parenting. Parenting. Yeah, it's going to be a good one. It is going to be a good one. So, buckle up. Buckle up. Okay. So, first up, we have Psychop Fraud and Ethical Therapy by John David Garcia. This one, this one really kind of throws down the gauntlet. And yeah, it does this concept of psychop fraud like whoa. Well, he really he really kind of comes out

swinging. He defines psychop fraud as you know like any ideology or any practice that claims to be able to predict and control human behavior but doesn't have any like scientific verification and he says that some types of psychotherapy fall under that could fall under that. So got kind of wild it is. So how does he differentiate then you know between psychop fraud and ethical therapy? Well he says that ethical therapy is about about, you know, empowering the individual. You're basically replacing their their limiting beliefs with knowledge that increases their ability to understand. Yeah.

Understand and navigate their environment. So, giving them tools to to make decisions and and to control their own lives. And he ties this directly with the concept of net creativity, which he says is the ultimate measure of successful therapy. Net creativity. Now, that's something I've never heard before. It's cool, right? Yeah. So, tell me, break that down. So, basically, net creativity is the positive change that comes about from therapy. And so the way that he defines creativity is that it's the it's the product of ethics and intelligence. So net creativity is the increase in a person's ability to make ethical

intelligent choices and to take positive actions in their life because of the therapy that they've had. So it's about, you know, going from that place of limitation to a place of empowerment and positive action. Really cool stuff. It is. It's moving away from just like feeling better. You're actually chang your life in a positive way. Yeah. Makes you think like have you ever encountered psychop fraud in your own life, you know? Oh, yeah. Totally. Like what you know, maybe like a belief system or a practice that promised something but didn't deliver. Absolutely. Definitely something to think about as

we as we go through all this. Totally. So then he takes this idea of intelligence and ethics and he goes a step further with this really wild equation. He does it mathematically. He does. It's so Oh, cool. He says, "Creativity equals ethics times intelligence." Whoa, that's pretty profound, right? When you think about it, like, let's unpack

that. Yeah. Okay. Well, first of all, how does he even define intelligence? Well, he defines intelligence as the ability to predict and control your total environment. And he means total. He means physical, biological, and even your social and psychological environment.

So, not just books smarts. No, not even class. Way bigger than that. Way bigger. It's like being able to understand the world around you and act effectively within it. And so when you combine that with ethics, well, he says that all ethical people are creative. Like that's just a given. Interesting. But the level of their creativity is influenced by their intelligence. So someone who is both highly intelligent and ethical would have huge creative potential. Huge creative potential. Okay. But then that begs the question, can somebody be highly intelligent and unethical? Yeah, that's a good question. And if so, like how does that affect their creative. What happens to their creativity? I mean, we've seen it throughout history. Yeah, we've

seen examples. Yeah. You think about the people who came up with like weapons of mass destruction or those those master manipulators who just exploit people for their own gain. They might be incredibly intelligent, but ethically, ethically, not so much. Yeah. And that leads us right into this idea of the moral threshold. Okay. This is where Garcia kind of flips the script on how we think about happiness. He says that there's this point where people will shift from wanting happiness as their main goal to pursuing objective truth. So instead of chasing fleeting pleasures, they're Yeah. We're trying to avoid pain. They're trying to like align themselves with reality, with what's real, even if it's not always, you know, easy or fun. Yeah. He

thinks that when you cross that threshold, that's when you get real happiness, lasting happiness, and that's when you unlock your true creative potential. Makes you to think, you know, where do you stand with that moral threshold? Yeah. Where are you on that spectrum? Yeah. And what role does pursuing the truth play in your life? Definitely something to ponder as we continue this questions. Big questions. So, it's like pursuing truth is actually Yeah, it's more fulfilling. More fulfilling than than just chasing those those fleeting Yeah. fleeting happiness. Okay. Yeah. But let's let's shift gears a

little bit. Talk about something else that's really interesting. Okay. The power of play. Okay. And this comes from magical parent, magical child. Okay. Which really emphasizes that play isn't just, you know, frivolous fun, but a really crucial mechanism for learning and development, especially for kids. Especially for kids. Yeah. Right. It's so easy to dismiss play as just like, oh, kids will be kids, right? But but it's so much more than that. Yeah. It talks about this idea of original play, which is it's that total absorption, that engagement. I could picture it. Yeah. You know, that flow state where kids are

just like completely immersed in what they're doing. Yeah. Whether they're like, you know, building a fort or, you know, in their imaginary world. Yeah. They're just like in their own world completely totally oblivious to everything else. Yeah. And you can see their imaginations just like Yeah. going wild, you know. Yeah. And that's so important for developing, you know, calmness and awareness and resilience. Okay. But, you know, the book makes this argument that all the interruptions, the restrictions that kids are facing today, Yeah. are really hindering that. So, all the times we tell kids no or stop. That might actually be like not helpful. Not helpful. Yeah. You know, it's saying that when kids are constantly told what to do and how to play,

it really disrupts that natural curiosity, that exploration. Makes sense. And they don't get to experience that original play and then they get frustrated. And then they get frustrated and resentful. Yeah. It makes you wonder if if some of the behavioral problems that we see Yeah. or learning difficulties come from a lack of just true play. True play. Unstructured play time. Yeah. Yeah. It's interesting to think about. It is. And that leads into another concept from magical parent, magical child. Okay. Called optimum learning relationships. Okay. Optimum

learning relationships. What is that? So these are relationships where both the child and the adult are open to learning and growing together. Together. Yeah. Without like the these fixed rules

without all the that power dynamic. Yeah. The traditional parent child. right? Where the adults always, right? You know, it's more about like a partnership. Everybody's learning. Everybody's learning. And so these relationships, they require deep observation, respect, and a willingness to just like go with the flow, adapt. Makes sense. You know, and instead of imposing our ideas or agendas on the kids, we we need to be attuned to their needs and their interests. Let them lead. Let them lead. Okay? You know, and there's this great quote from the book. It says, "What we have been calling our agenda is not really a fixed process. It's organic. And in this moment, we can open up to something we have never discovered before. I love that. Isn't

that good? That is so good. Yeah. It's like it's a reminder to just be present with the kids and Yeah. be adaptable. Yeah. Yeah. Let go of our our preconceptions. Yeah. And just be open to to what might happen. Yeah. Yeah. I like it. Good stuff. Okay. So, speaking of questioning assumptions, you know, seeking the truth, we have what I finally understood. Yeah. Which dives into how we can how we can figure out what's actually true in this world full of information. That's a good question. It is especially today, right? With so much information coming at us from all directions, it's tough to know. How do we filter it? How do we know what's real? Yeah. So, this source talks about three key elements to figure out what's true. Okay.

Research, logic, and awareness. So, we can't just blindly accept whatever we hear. No. Especially these days, even if it's Sounds good. Even if it sounds really convincing. No, we've got to be more active, more discerning. Yeah. So, research. That's the first one. Do your homework. Yeah. Do your homework. Dig deeper. Look at the evidence. Consider different perspectives. You know, see if you can find any inconsistencies, any biases. That might be manipulation. Exactly. Trust but verify. Right. Right. Okay. And then logic. That's about using your critical thinking skills. Yeah. Does it actually make sense? Yeah. Does it make sense? Does it fit in logic? Are there any gaps or like contradictions. Yeah. Okay. So, you got to connect the dots, see if it holds up. Okay. And then awareness. Ah, awareness. This one's about being vigilant, paying attention to your intuition. Okay. Being wary

of people trying to manipulate your emotions or your beliefs. Okay. It's about understanding the bigger picture. Yeah. The context. The cont. Yeah. Like what are the historical the social forces at play? Okay. So, healthy skepticism. Healthy skepticism. But not fullblown cynicism. Right. Right. You know, gotcha. Okay. And you know, the source warns us about glowing portrayals of historical figures. Oh, yeah. You got to be careful about those because they could be misleading. Misleading. Yeah. You know, it's like who benefits from this really positive narrative and what are their motives? Always got to consider the source. Yeah. Yeah. Right. And their agenda. In their agenda. Exactly. Okay. Now, speaking of history and agendas. Oh, yeah. We have the Predator. versus the people. Yes. Which gives us a different perspective on globalization. This source argues that globalization isn't

new. Not a new thing. It's been going on for thousands of years. Yeah. Talks about ancient trade routes and the Silk Road. The Silk Road. Exactly. Connecting east and west, sharing goods, ideas, cultures. So, it's not just about like the internet and modern technology. No, it's much deeper than that. It's a human thing. It's a human thing. It's fascinating. Yeah. But the source also talks about powerful individuals and groups that have been shaping these global systems. Yeah, that's key. You know, there's this one quote. It says, "In plain English, concentrated capitalist power means a private banking and corporate system in the hands of a few very powerful people." Wow. Yeah. Yeah. It makes you think of those really in charge. Yeah. Who's

really pulling the strings? Yeah. That's deep. And the source goes on to say that this this power dynamic has been going on for centuries. Really? And examples like the expulsion of Jews from European countries in the Middle Ages. Wow. And how that was connected to the rise of certain financial centers like Amsterdam and London. Interesting. And they suggest that it was a deliberate effort to like concentrate wealth and power in certain places. Yeah. Yeah. H. So was it a natural progression or was it something more calculated? Yeah. Yeah. More deliberate. Okay. Big question. Big questions. The source also points to the East India companies as tools for colonization and expansion. Yeah. Driven by profit and influence. Okay. And it makes

this really thought-provoking argument that capitalism as it exists isn't really Well, we think it is. Yeah. Not truly competitive. It's more like a fig leaf. Fig leaf for powerful elites who are manipulating the system to benefit themselves. So, if it's not truly competitive, what does that mean for the rest of us who are trying to Yeah. who are trying to succeed succeed in the system. Yeah. Yeah. Good question. Good question. The source also talks about the Rothschild banking dynasty and their influence on world events. Okay. It goes into detail about their involvement in the unification of Germany and Italy. How that led to the world wars. Yeah. It suggests that those wars weren't just random outbreaks of violence, but calculated moves in this game global power struggle. Yeah. Makes you think. It does. Okay. Now, shifting gears again. Okay. Back to the topic of play. Okay. The Predators versus

the people also talks about the importance of play for child development. Okay. And the negative effects of suppressing it. Interesting. It says that play is essential for learning and growth. Okay. Helps kids develop cognitive skills, social skills, emotional regulation, all that good stuff. All that good stuff. Okay. But get this, the source says that suppressing play can actually contribute to violence. Whoa. Yeah. It makes you wonder about the consequences of, you know, these really structured childhoods that a lot of kids have today, right? So much screen time. So much screen time. Not a lot of free play. Yeah. Are we hindering their development? Big question. Big question. The source also talks about mind control. Ooh, that's a heavy one.

And how it's used to shape our perceptions and behaviors. Yeah. It suggests that through things like media propaganda. Yeah. Education, cultural institutions. It's everywhere. Powerful forces can influence our thoughts and beliefs and actions. And they're so subtle that we don't even realize it. Right? We think we're making our own choices. But are we really? Yeah. It's a scary thought. It is scary. Makes you think about all the messages that we're bombarded with every single day. Are we just absorbing it all or are we actually filtering filtering and questioning? Yeah. Yeah. Okay. So, the source also talks about geopolitics, the study of how geography and power dynamics influence international relations. Okay. It says that geopolitics isn't just about physical territories but resources. Yeah. Resources. information, technology, those are all huge, you know, nations, corporations, financial institutions, they're all fighting for control of those things. That's like a constant power struggle. Yeah. And it affects all of us, right? Whether we realize it or not. So, we're all caught up in this this global web of power dynamics. It's kind of mind-blowing when you think about it. It is. The source also talks about these globalizing professionals. Okay. Who are the people who actually make globalization happen? like the facilitators. Yeah, the facilitators. They're in finance, law, technology. They have this global perspective. They see the big picture and they're they're operating across borders, cultures. They're the connectors. They smooth the flow of capital information. So, it's not just about abstract forces. It's it's people. It's people. It's fascinating. Yeah. Now, let's talk about consumerist elites. Okay. Consumerist elites. Who are they? They're the people who shape our desires, like

the taste makers. Yeah, the taste makers. They're in media, marketing, entertainment. They're good at creating trends. Oh, they're masters at it. Yeah. They influence our tastes, drive our spending habits. Like the puppet

masters of consumer culture. Exactly. They pull the strings and we don't even realize it. We think we're making our own choices, but are we? But are we really? Yeah. Good question. So, consumer culture isn't just a natural thing. No, it's a carefully constructed system designed to make money. Yeah. And it preys on our insecurities. Insecurities, our deepest desires. That's how they get us. Now, let's talk about bureaucratization. Oh, yeah. How it undermines accountability, stifles innovation. Yeah. So, the source says that as

organizations get bigger, they get more complex. They get more complex. They get bogged down in rules and regulations. Yeah. And that can really stifle creativity. Makes sense, right? They can't adapt. Yeah. And it says this is especially harmful in government and other large institutions because it can lead to inefficiency, corruption, unresponsiveness. Unresponsiveness. Yeah. So, systems and structures are necessary to a point. To a point. Yeah. But they can become rigid and oppressive if we're not careful. You have to be mindful. Yeah. We need flexibility, adaptability. We need to remember who these systems are supposed to serve. Yeah. The people. The people. This source also has some interesting things to say about

the evolution of Judaism. Oh, okay. It suggests that it's moving away from traditional religious beliefs towards a more secular ethical perspective. So less dogma, less dogma, more living ethical living based on reason and compassion. Okay. It says this shift is driven by a growing emphasis on reason and critical thinking. Interesting. And it suggests that this evolution is leading to a more universal humanistic approach to ethics. Less about rules, more about human well-being. Okay. So religions aren't static. They're evolving. Evolving. Yeah. Responding to the changing world. Exact. Exactly. And this source ends with a pretty sobering assessment of where we are as a species. Okay. It says we're facing some serious challenges. Yeah.

Environmental degradation, economic inequality, erosion of traditional values. Yeah. It's a lot. It's a lot. Right. It is. And it suggests that these challenges are all interconnected. They all tie together. They all tie together. Yeah. And they come from this fundamental imbalance in our relationship with each other and with the natural world. It's not a pretty picture. But there's hope. It calls for a radical shift in consciousness, a move away from individualism and materialism, more holistic, sustainable way of life. We need to wake up. We need to wake up. We need to work together to create a better future. Yeah. Yeah. For ourselves and for generations to come. It's about recognizing that we're all interconnected. Exactly. Okay. That's powerful. So, that brings us to the end of this section of our deep dive. Wow. Covered a lot of ground, explored some fascinating and challenging and challenging ideas. Definitely given us a lot to think about. It has. It has. Yeah, it's a lot to think about. And you know, it's inspiring to think about like shifting our consciousness, creating a more sustainable world. But before we go too far down that road, let's get back to some nitty-gritty with power dynamics on a global scale. Okay. Yeah, let's do it. Okay. So, this comes from geopolitics and cognition, right? And they introduced this concept of the transnational capitalist class. Interesting. So tell me what is that? Well, they describe it as this global elite. Okay. That's made up of

people from all different sectors. Yeah. Business, politics, media. They're the ones who really call in the shots. Yeah. They have a lot of influence on global affairs. So like a network of power players. Exactly. We're all kind of working. They might not all agree on every single issue. Yeah. But they have the same but they have this shared interest in maintaining the system the way it is. Right. The way it is. Okay. So makes you think like how much power do we really have as individuals, right? Is it all just an illusion? Are we just playing our roles in a system that we don't even fully understand? That's the question. That is the question. And I think I think that's why it's so important to be aware of these power dynamics. Absolutely. You know, if

we don't understand how the system works, how can we possibly change it? We can't. Awareness is the first step to empowerment. Right. Right. Right. Okay. Wow. This has been quite a deep dive. It has. I mean, we have

covered so much. We really have redefining psychotherapy. We talked about the power of play. We unpacked that whole intelligence ethics thing. Yeah. Yeah. Confronted the manipulation of fear and even glimpsed the shadowy influence of the transnational capitalist class. That's right. We we did all that. I think the biggest takeaway for me is just that everything is connected. I

agree. Our individual choices, the systems we create, the way we raise our children, the forces that shape like world events, it's all connected. It's all connected. Yeah, that's like this big tapestry. It is. And understanding those connections. I think that's what really gives us the power to to make a difference. To make a difference, to make more informed choices to challenge the status quo. Yeah. To create a better world. Exactly. It's about recognizing that we're not just passive observers. We're active participants. We are active participants in this whole thing. I like that. Yeah. Yeah. Okay. So, as we're wrapping up this deep dive, here's a final thought for you to ponder.

Okay. I'm ready. Several of our sources today talked about the

importance of play, right? Especially for kids. For kids. Yeah. But why do we stop playing as we get older? That's a good question. Like what happens to that natural curiosity, that willingness to explore? We get serious. We get serious. Yeah. We get all grown up. We grow up. We think play is frivolous. Yeah. Like it's a waste of time. But what if it's not? What if reconnecting with that playful spirit could actually help us navigate life with more joy? With more joy, more resilience. more creativity. It's worth thinking about. It is. It is. Maybe it's time to reclaim play as adults. I love that. That's a great point to end on. Thank you so much for joining us on this deep dive into intelligence, ethics, and play. My pleasure. And don't forget to

visit [mp3truthdoot.com](http://mp3truthdoot.com) for more thought-provoking content. Chat ETHICAL BEHAVIOR AND CREATIVE TRANSFORMATION 19 sources These texts explore the concept of ethics and its relationship to various aspects of society and individual development. They define ethics in terms of maximizing creativity, knowledge, and the ability to predict and control one's environment. A recurring theme is the importance of objective truth, awareness, and the pursuit of these concepts as being more crucial than happiness. The texts discuss the dangers of "psychofraud," ideologies, and systems that impede truth and creativity, often focusing on political structures, education, parenting, and psychological therapy. Some texts outline the

idea of an "Ethical State" or a "Moral Society" founded on these principles. The texts consider the role of generalists, specialists, feedback, and continuous learning in fostering such societies. They introduce Glafia, as a cabal attempting to undermine society by enforcing mind control and digital slavery. Start typing... 19 sources Studio Audio Overview Click to load the conversation. Notes